NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, TURNIAN SMETCHBER OF 1807-WITH STRUCK RENT.

PORTED DYING. WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 23, 1867. The dispatch in this correspondence of yesterday concerning the anticipated postponement of the elections in the South was official, coming from President Johnson himself. On inquiry at Gen. Grant's headquarters today, I learn that Gen. Grant has not yet had any correspondence with the military commanders on the sub ject of postponing the elections and suggesting a unifor the election in all the Southern States. According to the President, he and Gen. Grant had agreed that such a course should be taken, but although this alleged understanding has been existing for several days, Gen. Grant has as yet taken no steps in the matter, and it is given out semi-officially from the War Department that he will do nothing in the matter, neither in the way of ordering ing, but will leave everything with the military

be compelled to order it on his own responsibility. The Lancaster papers aunounce that the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was lying dangerously ill on Saturday morn-Davis, the ward of Mr. Stevens, residing at No. 297 South B.-st., Capitol Hill, dated Lanenster, 9 a. m., of to-day containing the words: "Mr. Stevens is now dying." Nothing further has been heard since concerning his condition, but there seems to be no ground for the hope that he will be able to rally, though his vigororous constitution has repeatedly carried him through when apparently at death's door. His disease is dropsy on the chest. On Monday last he took a trip to Adams County, Pa., to visit his iron works there, much against the advice of his physicians, and it is probable that he was barely able to reach home before being prostrated with his apparently final illness.

About 1 o'clock to-day, as Senator Patterson, the President's sen-in-law, of Tennessee, and Gen. Kyle of the same State, were conversing together in the office of the Ebbitt House, the former rose from his seat and slapped the latter upon the face with his open hand. Gen. Kyle immediately grabbed the Senator by the throat, and ordered him to sit down, and in this position they remained until friends interposed and separated them. Senator Patterson said omething about shooting, but in a very little time after the affair a reconcilliation was effected, and the two left

No decision is received in the case of Gen. Fitz-John Porter, whose appeal is still under the consideration of the Attorney-General, in connection with the objections from Gen. Pope, who considers himself a party in the Persons well versed in military law find several precedents for granting the Board asked for, among whom is Major Duane of the artillery, who, after two years exclusion from the army, was restered on the recommendation of a Board of Officers, ordered by President Tyler to report the facts and their opinion, and was soon promoted to the rank he would have held had he

not been separated from the army.

The business which occupied the attention of Sir Prederick Bruce just previous to his leaving Washington, was that relating to the claims of the United States against Great Britain, ewing to Rebel depredations, and questions growing out of Feman movements, involving the condition of the prisoners in the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

of the prisoners in the damas of ther Majesty's Government.

The Quartermaster-General has just published the "Boil of Honor" No. XI, containing the names of soldiers who died in the defense of the American Union, interred in the National Cemeteries at Chattonooga, Stone River, and Knoxville, Tennessee, from which it appears that the remains of soldiers interred at Chattanooga were gathered from the battle-fields of lower East Tennessee, from Northern Georgia, Alabama, and from all stations and posts within a circle of from 50 to 100 miles radius. This cemetery contains the bodies of 7,268 United States soldiers, known, and 2,360 United States soldiers known, and 2,360 United States soldiers within a circle of from 78 colored. The Stone's River Cemetery contains the dead collected from that battle-field and the surrounding country. It contains the remains of 3,272 United States soldiers known, and of 1,274 unknown, of which 4,551 are whites and 85 colored. and subsequently during the initiary occupation of that city. The small cemetery or burial ground of Hazen's brigade is located on the battle-field of Stone River, about one-fourth of a mile west from the National Cemetery. It occupies a space of 40 by 100 feet, and is inclosed by a substantial stone wall had in cement. The roport of Major Whitman, in charge of the National Cemeteries and Mortnary Record, shows that great care has been taken to properly lay out the grounds. Where nature demanded avenues they have been made, and their curves define the sections. It has given marked individuality to each, and has allowed a well-sustained unity of expression to the whole, as nature has nowhere been opposed. Major Whitman says the evils resulting from inexperience in the conduct of the late war, manifest in all departments, are just beginning to develop themselves in the case of the Records of the dead, now oftentimes hopolessly lost or past correction. Doubtless, in many instances, the mortnary records were neglected, or left incomplete, from the influence of circumstances beyond the control of the officers in charge, but often from inexperience and want of forethought, and sometimes, unquestionably, from culpable and inexcasable neglect. In some cases a large number of interments were made by contractors, and the records and grave marks were the work of illiterate or careless employés, and many burials have been made by troops on detached service, or on the march, and these things account for the deficiency in names.

on the march, and these things account for the deficiency in names.

Numerous letters are daily received at the Treasury Department making inquiries as to the redemption of cents, whether any premium, is allowed upon them, particularly those of 1857, &c. It appears that dealers in various parts of the country have accumulated so many of this description that it is an interestine question with that class how to dispose of them. It was in view of reducing the quantity of cents in circulation, and of obtaining a partial supply of nickel in convenient form, that the Director of the United States Mint was authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, some time azo, to purchase the nickel cents, phying the nominal value in three and fire cent nickel pieces. This was commenced on the 10th of June, and is continued under the following rules:

1. Persons sending or bringing the nickel cents will receive a certificate of the weight thereof, and the amount payable in three of the cent pieces, or both, as they may dealer, and with their mioricinal thereon, such are readily known by the color and size, and by the dates 105 to 1863-4. The pieces will be taken, not by count, but by avoidapole or grocery weight. No lot ender 10 pounds, nor fraction of a pound, will be received, and no spoiled, doubtful, or illegible pieces will be taken.

4. The transcable expense of the transportation of the three-cent pieces, in sums of \$50, and the five-cent coins, in sums of \$50 or newerd, to sufficient in sums of \$50 or newerd.

5. This arrangement will be revoked as soon as it is found that the issue of three and two cents is likely to become too large, or that the abstencent of cents is sufficient.

Henry R. Linderman, Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, says: The public may be assured that none of the

in, says: The public may be assured that none of ints herein mentioned have any special value. The s

phia, says: The public may be assured that none of the cents herein mentioned have any special value. The sole object of this operation is to confer a public benefit. In all cases the address must accompany the package.

The counsel on both side in the hitigation between Frazier, Trenholm & Co. have been attending at Washington for some time past with a hope of making a final disposition of that litigation. Mr. Cushing, counsel for the United States, this evening entertained the counsel on both sides with a dinner.

It is stated in paragraph 31 upon page 11 of series 3 number 4, that butchers whose sales do not exceed \$1,000 annually, and butchers who sell butchers' meat exclusively by themselves or agents traveling from place are subject to a special tax of \$5. This is erroneous. Butchers who sell butchers' meat exclusively by themselves or agents traveling from place to place, and not from any stand or shop, are required to pay \$5 only. Section 79, paragraph 36: No special tax whatever is imposed upon a butcher whose annual sales do not exceed \$1,000, whether he sells from a shop or stand, or traveling from place to place. Section 89: But if his sales are made traveling from place to place. But if his sales are made traveling from place to place they must consist of butchered meat exclusively, or he will be liable as a peddler under section 79, paragraph 32.

THE LOYAL GENERALS.

SERENADES TO GENS. SHERIDAN, SICKLES AND HANCOCK-15,000 PEOPLE JOIN IN THE RE-CEPTION-GREAT ENTHUSIASM AND STIRRING

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1867, -Gens. Sheridan

Sickles and Hancock met with a very brilliant and flat. tering reception to-night by the people of Washington It had been given out previously that these three soldiers would be serenaded this evening by the Grand Army of the Republic here. Sheridan was at Willard's Hotel politan. This necessitated a separate serenade Shortly after dark crowds began to gather around Willard's Hotel, so that by o'clock there were at least 15,000 people present, Pennsyl vania ave, being one mass of human beings from Four-teenth to Fifteenth-st. Most of the interest seemed to be centered on Sheridan. The persons present were of both sexes, and at least one-third were colored. The various posts" of the Grand Army of the Republic, numbering several himdred men, attended in a body, accompanied be a band of music. There were also several companies of colored military companies, uniformed and carrying their arms with music. When knew no bounds. Cheer after cheer went up for the Hero

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1867-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

and the greetings to him from the mass of people present could be distinctly heard by his Excellency. After Sheridan had been welcomed the people proceeded to the Ebbitt House to greet Stekles. Here the enthusiasm was just as great. Gen. Siekles made a speech which was well received and budly applanded. Before the state of the conservation of t was well received and loudly applanded. Before the crowd reached Gen. Hancock's quarters at the Metropolitan it was nearly midnight, but the enthusiasm was still kept up. The affair was grand, and nothing like it has occurred here since the war times.

INVITATIONS TO VISIT PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

Washington, Sept. 23 .- A Committee of the Select and Common Council of Philadelphia arrived here this morning. They come for the purpose of extending to Gen. Sheridan the hospitalities of their city on the occasion of his passing through. The General received the Committee cordially, and told them he was still an officer of the army, but as a citizen of the United still an officer of the army, but as a citizen of the United States he would be glad to accept their invitation, and felt greatly honored at the kind offer of his fellow-countrymen. He will leave here on Wednesday at noon, reaching Philadelphia the same evening, where he will remain over might and leave for New-York the next day. A Committee of the Baltimore Councils are also here to extend the hospitalities of that city to "the Hero New-Orleans," as he is called. At about noon to-day Gen. Sheridan and his Chief of Staff, Gen. Forsythe, made a brief call on the President. They merely exchanged the common courtesies.

THE IDEA OF RESISTANCE.

At a Republican meeting in Cincinnati on Saturday, after speeches by Senators Sherman and Wade of Ohio, Senator Thayer of Nebraska said:

of Ohio, Senator Thayer of Nebraska said:

I have recently been in Maryland and the District of Colombia, having left Washington only night before last. While there I took special palas to inform myself in regard to the present purposes of Mr. Johnson, and obtained what I am about to state from reliable authority. I declare upon my responsibility as a Senator of the United States that to-day Andree Johnson meditates and designs foreible resistance to the authority of Congress. I make this statement deliberately, having received it from unquestioned and unquestionable authority. I cannot point out the occasion on which he may attempt to use military this statement deliberately, having received it from inquestioned and inquestionable authority. I cannot point out the occasion on which he may attempt to use military force. It may be to prevent the assembling of Congress, or when assembled, if the House of Representatives passes articles of impeachment, or it may be for the purpose of forcing the Southern Senators and Representatives to seats in Congress. The question may be asked, "How can be do such a thing?" You recollect that six months ago Gov. Swann of Maryland was elected a United States Senator, and that a few weeks afterward he declined, giving grave reasons of State as the cause. It was that Lieut-Gov. Cox of that State could not be trusted for Johnson's purposes. There is to-day a standing army in call upon Gov. Swann to bring forth his millita. There is nothing that will deter Johnson from his purpose, except when the issue comes that his courage may fail. I make this statement that the American people may know the danger that threatens their peace and safety. If Pennsylvania and New-York give Democratic majorities in the coming elections it will embolden him to carry out his purpose; and I hope that you, the people of Ohio, will be warned in time, and so cast your votes as so rebuke and prevent the mad designs of this bad man who is now acting Presedent of the United States. But, gentlemen, let me say to you that whenever Johnson attempts force, and orders any soldiers he may have under his command to resist the authority of Congress, his down is scaled. The fate from which he has preserved the traitor Jefferson Dayis will then be meted out to him; aye, when that time comes, 500,000 men from Pennsylvania, New-York, and Ohio will fly to arms and tramp the soil of Maryland to reach the beleaguered capital and rescue it from the hands of rebels and traitors. In conclusion, let me say to you, who have borne the flag before the semmy, do your duty in the coming elections—vote for those men who by their record have shown themselves to be your friends, and the friends of the Government. Rally as one man to the standard of justice and liberty, and that flag will yet float over a united and happy land.

BLAIR UPON THE CABINET. A Washington dispatch to The Boston Journal

Montgomery Blair, in his speech yesterday at the Bladenshurg mass meeting, denounced the Cabinet as "a set of political vermin," and said that Secretary Seward, on the eve of the coming elections, was endeavoring to betray the Administration into the hands of its encurses. He believed that the President would be impenched, and declared that the present condition of things was without precedent in the history of the country.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 23.—Gen. Schofield has issued a similar order as that of Gen. Camby, that self exiles, now returned, must take the parole oath.

The Hon. John S. Pendleton of Virginia, who was lately arrested and held to bail on the charge of having illegally attempted to register, has addressed a commu nication to Gen. Schofield asking an investigation by him of the facts of the case. Mr. Pendicton admits that he voted for the ratification of the ordinance of secession, but denses that this vote brought him within the scope of the instructions from headquarters.

GEORGIA.

A JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT REFUSES TO

CONFORM TO GEN. POPE'S JURY ORDER. Augusta, Ga., Sept. 23 .- Judge Reese of the Superior Court writes to Gen. Pope that he cannot carry out the recent Jury Orders, the same being in violation of the laws of Georgia and the State and Federal Constitution. Judge Reese claims that registration is entirely may be otherwise a loyal citizen does not register, it is no reason why he should be excluded from serving on a jury. Gen. Pope replies that the military bills gives him the right to set aside any law of the State which comes in conflict with the Military bill. Orders Nos. 53 and 55 were issued by virtue of the power vested in him by Congress, considers the jury orders necessary to the execution of the Reconstruction acts, which became laws in the manner provided by the Constitution. As that ques-tion has been presented to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal has decided it had no jurisdiction, the further consideration of that question by the subordinate mili-tary or judicial officers is scarcely admissable. Gen. Pope concluded by requiring Judge Reese to carry out

Pope concluded by requiring Judge Reese to carry out his orders.

Judge Reese, in a second letter, goes over similar grounds at first, arriving at the conclusion that he cannot conform to Gon. Pope's orders, but shall continue the duties of his office as heretofore until prohibited. Gen. Pope then requested Judge Reese to resign, which he refuses to do, but considers his letters as a positive prohibition against the further exercise of judicial power.

The Republican contains the returns of registration in Georgia. The total number is 188,720, of whom 25,303 are whites and 33,417 blacks.

It is stated that the garrisons at various points are to be concentrated at Atlanta. The troops were removed from here to-day.

SAD LETTER FROM HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

SAD LETTER FROM HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON. Ex-Gov. Johnson writes to a political friend

"The future darkness is scarcely relieved by a single ray of hope. And it seems that we have not reached the 'lowest deep' of our woe. The ruling powers seem bent upon our still greater humiliation. The theme is one on which it is too painful to dwell. Reason seems to have surrendered the scepter of statesmanship to blind and vindletive passion. What is to be the result, God only knows, and He only can rescue the country from the worst fate that ever fell upon a once free, prosperous, and happy people. Perhaps you may be, in some degree, interested in what is personal to myself. As you perhaps know, I resisted accession as long as it was an open quesand happy people. Perhaps you may be, in some degree, interested in what is personal to myself. As you perhaps know, I resisted accession as long as it was an open question. But when my State resolved upon it, I cast my lot with the fortunes of my people, feeling confident that we should 'reap the whirlwind.' I have not been disappointed; and, though I never cherished an emotion of hostility to the Constitution, or the Union of our forefathers under it—though I have spent a quarter of a century in trying to uphold both—yet now I find myself, at the end of such a career, disfrauchised and assigned to a position, in respect to political and civil rights, inferior to that of my former slaves. My home is in the track of Sherman's march. His army destroyed nearly everything I possessed, including my private papers and title deeds, and reduced me from comfort to poverty. If I were young, and could be let alone, I might rally from my prostration; but at my time of life, in view of present surroundings, and the darkness that curtains the future, I scarcely hope to be able to feed and clothe my family. I say these things in no spirit of unmanly repining. Poverty is a misfortune; but I would welcome it, if, by the sacrifice, I could bring back to life the liberties of my country and the glories of the old Union. But 'Hitem fail.' I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON."

NORTH CAROLINA.

MOVEMENTS AGAINST THE RADICALS. RALLIGH, N. C., Sept. 23 .- A call signed by 200 of the most influential citizens of Wake County will appear to-morrow, urging upon the people of the State

HAVANA, Sept. 22 .- Captain-General Manzano is reported sick to-day. The Roman Catholic Bishop for island has arrived in this city from Spain. HAVANA, Sept. 22.—Arrived yesterday, the panish mail steamer from Cadiz and the English mail conner Ender from St. Thomas, British brig W. M. Wil-ams from New-York. Sailed, steamer Missouri and bark

reass.
Arrived, steamer Starsfand Stripes, from Philadelphia;
and brig T. J. Maguire, from New-York.
Sailed, English mail steamer Eider, for Yera Cruz.

VENEZUELA.

PUERTO RICO, Sept. 15, via HAVANA, Sept. 22 .-Dates from Venezuela to the 9th inst, are received. Gen. Falcon had arrived at the capital. The new Foreign Minister 18 Schor Jacinto. President Gutierrez of Colombia, arrived at Bogota on the 4th inst.

MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The steamer Sacramento brings from Acapulco Mexican advices of the 27th ult. President Juarez has directed that Gen. Ortega remain in prison until the Mexican Congress meets in remain in prison until the Mexican Congress meets in November next. HAVANA, Sept. 23.—Mr. Plumb and Capt. Quackenbush, U. S. N., have left Mexico.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The steamship Sacramento arrived here yesterday from Panama with the passengers and mails that left New-York on the 1st inst. Among her passengers were Gen. Rousseau of the Collector for Alaska, who sails on the steamer John L.
Stevens in a few days with a detachment of troops for the
new Territory. Several American families also go in the
John L. Stevens to Alaska to seek their fortunes there.
Much attention is being paid to this newly acquired
Territory by enterprising citizens of San Francisco.
The Central Pacific Railroad has graded the Nevada
line, and the workmen have moved further east.

Gen. Miller arrived from Santa Cruz, and favors an ap-Gen. Miller arrived from Santa Cruz, and favors an ap-propriation for a breakwater at that place.

ADVANCE IN RIVER FRIGHTS AT ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 23.—The rates of freight to Vicksburg, Natchez, and New-Orleans were advanced to-day as follows : Flour, Potatoes, &c., \$1 20; Pork, \$1 75;

water to Cairo, and less than five feet on Phillip's Bar; between there and Memphis and at Keokuk there is but three and a half feet. The Missouri River is rising slightly at St. Joseph; but it is not sufficient to improve naviga-tion. The weather is clear and is getting warm again.

POLITICAL.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION. THE NEW-YORK DELEGATIONS. The Albany Evening Journal of yesterday

"The Convention at Syracuse will be called upon to de-cide between two rival delegations from the City of New York. One of these is regularly elected, by those who have stendily neted with the Republican party; the other York. One of these is regularly elected, by those who have stendily neted with the Republican party; the other is largely composed of gentiemen who have not been distinguished by the consistency or uniformity of their course. That Mr. Henry J. Raymond supported the Union ticket last Fall is true. But it is also true that he was prenumently identified with the Philadelphia movement; that his course in Congress was such as to estrange from him those with whom he had acted; and that it is not possible for him at once to resume the position which was occupied by him before his unfortunate defection. Whatever of mischief resulted from bolting and 'conservative' opposition last year is due to the influence of such men, and it cannot be presumed that a party which triumphed, not with their support, but in spite of their opposition, will welcome them to its leadership. We regret that any moversal to the direction of a double delegation has been made. Those who are not strong enough to control the regular machinery of the party, at least should not seek to effect organization outside of it. But the Convention will have a clear duty in the premises, and will dispose of it in a straightforward manner."

DELEGATES TO SYRACUSE. ONRIDA.-Roscoe Conkling, Erastus Clark, and Theodore W. Dwight.

ORANGE.—Ist. Jerry Drew, A. B. Haber, and L. B. Haber. Hd—
Howard Shaw, H. B. Young, and E. M. Manden.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Speaker Colfax and Senator Sherman addressed large Republican meeting in Lebanon last week. Mr Colfax sald he might condense his remarks into one impressive sentence-those who love the flag should rule pressive sentence—those who love the flag should rule the land. The issue which now towers above all other issues is the question whether this Government is to be administered in the interest of loyally or in the interest of disloyalty—whether the men who for four years had their armies in the fleid against us, and sought to whelm us and them in a common run, shall reconstruct the country they vainly sought to destroy. In the olden time, in the palmy days of the Democratic party, the watchword of that party, inscribed on all its banners and proclaimed by all its leaders, was, "Indemnity for the past and security for the future." We cannot have indemnity for the past, but we can have security for the future. for the past, but we can have security for the future. We can have guaranties—in-serted in the Constitution to prevent future rebellions. We can prevent another bloody seens like that which has just transpired, to chill the blood and drain the trensures of the country again. We can have, and, God helping us, we will have, security for the future. We stake our pelitical existence as a party upon this proposition—that loyalty shall rule in the States which lifted their anholy hands against the Constitution of the country. Let those who the of the struggle leave us and go to the Democratic party if they will; but as for us and our associates in your National Congress, in which you have placed such confidence, until the last day of our existence as a Congress—on the 4th of Marca, 1868—delying a recreant President on the one hand, and his traitorous allies on the other, we have sworn that treason shall not rule in those States of the South.

LOCAL POLITICS.

DISAFFECTION AMONG WEST FARMS DEMOCRATS. The seeds of disaffection which were sown in the ranks of the Democratic party at West Farms, last Fall, have apparently taken root, and there is a fair prospect of an abundant barvest. The two factions have already commenced the campaign by appointing rival town committees, and everything promises a very pretty quarrel. On Sunday might last appeared, almost simultaneously, on the bulletis-boards in the town two placards announcing Democratic town meetings for the election of delegates to the Convention, to be held last night. The fight is apparently for the Assemblyman, Mr. Purdy being the candidate on one side, and Mr. Haskin on the other. The Union Republican party has never before had so fine a field in this county.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A FALSE STATEMENT CORRECTED.

Washington, Sept. 21, 1867.
To the Agent of the Associated Press: The following communication appears in your dispatches published this morning, pronounce mallelously false, and send you the proof, which you will oblige me by publishing. Truly yours, J. F. KINNEY.

your dispatches published this morning. The charges I pronounce multicously false, and send you the proof, which you will oblige me by publishing. Truly yours, L. F. Kinney.

An Omaha special says that John W. Smith has just returned from Fort Phil. Kearny, and that be charges Judge Kenney, Special Indian Agent at Fort Kearny, with gross injustice and fraud in his dealings with the Joua Indians, compening them to remain in the Sloux country against their will, for the purpose of securing trade; that the annuities of \$25.000 promised them years ago were never paid, and claims that the goods soid at Kinney's store, to the Indians, were farmished by the Government for free distribution.

Washingrow, D. C. Sept. 21, 1867.

The Hon. Char. E. Mix. Acting Commissioner Indian Againz.

Sir: I inclose you a slip taken from the papers of this morning headed "Serious Charges Against an Indian Agant"—a telegram from "an Omalia special," which appears in all the city papers. As this communication contains serious charges against me in my dealings with the Iowa (meaning Crow) Indians that are basely false, to the effect that £3,600 promised the Indians three rearts ago, was in my hands and not paid to them, and to the effect that the goods soid at Kinney satore to the Indian were farmished by the Government for free, distribution, I take the lineth and after the claim of the effect of the histoney satore to the Indian effect of addressing you this letter to elleit answers to the following questions: First; Am I, or have I ever been Special Indian Agent? Second: In which capacity did I visit the Indians at Fort Phil. Kearsy I Third: Did the Special Commission appointed by the President have suthorfly to purchase presents for the Indians at Fort Phil. Kearsy I Third: Did the Special Commission appointed by the President have suthorfly to purchase presents for the Indians at Fort Phil. Kearsy I The Government except those purchases under our instructions; to be settled for by the Department of the Indians, and were but such purc

vative Central Committee of the City of New-York, who have opposed the policy of Congress and supported that of Andrew Johnson, and who supported at our last election John T. Hoffman for Governor, and the whole Democratic State ticket, to contest the seats of the Radical delegates from this city in our approaching Republican State Convention.

In pursuance of the resolutions of a caucus of the Federal office-holders, held at the room of Mr. Weed at the Aster House, calls have been published in The Commercial Advertiser, N. Y. Times, and in this paper, under the authority of the Twenty-third-st. Conservative Committee, for primary meetings to choose delegates to the Syracuse Republican State Convention. In most cases, the calls name no place of meeting. Our reporters could ind but two or three of these meetings in the city, and these attended by but a few. In the great majority of the districts no elections were hed; but delegates were named by the managers of the movement. Outside of men dependent upon Johnson, Weed & Co. for their livelihood, there are w "Conservatives" (so-called) in this city save thos who openly adhere to the Democratic party, wherethey properly belong. That the bald and transparent character of this attempt to impose upon the rual Republicans in the State Conventions may be throughly understood, we propose to give a resumé o the whole matter, to show the history of the back treachery of 1866 of which Weed and his followers were guilty-the causes which compelled he Republican State Convention of 1866 to reorganize through their State Committee, the Republicans of this citythe efficiency of the reorganizations so made and its history-and to also give the past year's history of the men who, having exhausted Andrew Johnson, now propose to fatten upon the life-blood of the party which they have tried in vain to destroy, and wiose assured success in the next Presidential election is bringing again about it parties who hope to faten upon the spoils of office which they expect will result from a National victory.

When Andrew Johnson betrayed the party

which elevated him to office, defied Congress, and attempted to reconstruct the South in the Rebel interest, Weed & Co. went with him, sustained his poley, and claimed his appointments. Those who loved plunder better than Re publican principles recognized, in this State, Weed as their leader; while the true Republicans stood by Congress. The Phiadelphia Convention was projected and accomplished; and Rebels, Copperheads, and office-holders, nouth-locked, were exhibited in loving accord. Henry J. Raymond and Thurlow Weed engineered thething and furnished the brains. It was by them expected that, at the coming elections, Johnson would be sustained and Congress and the Republican party would be defeated. They carried with them a vetal bread-and-butter brigadeno more. The people refused to follow their old leaders when those lealers deserted their principles. In the city, where the Federal patronage is great, the Federal appointees and the protegés of Weed openly deserted the Republican party, and boasted that they could control its organization. In possession, in many of the Pepublican Ward Associations, of the rolls-in many of them officers-they expected to paralyze the party and insure the defeat of the Republican State ticket at the November election. When the Republican State Committee called a State Convention, these followers of Johnson. Weed, and spoils, absented themseves from the primary meetings called to send delegates-in some instances kept closed the headquarter under their control-refused to come to Syracuse-aid openly avowed their bitter determination to act with the Democratic party. Under such circumstances, the Republican State Convention met. None lut Radicals represented the City of New-York. Tie old office-fattened veterans, who had so often atended State Conventions and answered to every crack of Weed's whip, were away. In most of the city tiey controlled the party machinery, and threatened and intended to use it to de feat the Republican party. A new organization was imperiously demanded; and the State Convention, on the 5th of September, 1806, by a unanimous role, spoiled Thurlow Weeds little game and gladdened the hearts of the Union mor of New-York by the passage

of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the State Convention Committee for the City of New-York, or a majority thereof, appointed by this Convention be instructed to assemble on Tinesday eventing next at some place to be designated by them, and elect their inspectors for each Assembly District in said city, whose duty it shall be to give in two daily papers, in said city, forthwith, for two successive days, notice in the respective Assembly District, at times and places specified by them, they will meet to enroll the names of all Union leguidicans in said districts who indorse and support the platform and principles of this Convention; and on such enrollment again give notice in two daily papers, for two successive days, that at times and places to be specified by them, they will hold elections for officers of the associations so formed, and for a Union Republican General Committee, to be composed of one delegate from each district, and one additional delegate from everysoo Union Republican voters in such district—a fraction of over 100 to be counted for one delegate, to be estimated on the Presidential vote of 1884, and that such Committee of spid city until January 1, 1868, and shall be the sele authority for calling a Convention of the Union Republican party in said city, and shall administer its affairs.

Under theauthority of this resolution the followof the following resolutions:

Under theauthority of this resolution the follow-

ing call wasduly made and published: TO THE UNON REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned members of the Union Republican Sate Central Committee from the City of New-York, will meet in pursuance of the resolution of the late Union Republican State Convention, at the controom of the Hon. William H. Bull, on the south-west corner of West Twenty-second-st. and Seventh-ave., on the evening of Tursday, Sept. 11, at so clock, to appoint three inspectors foreach Assembly District in said city, to envolve the second of the second of the second of the second of the late Union Republican State Convention at Syracuse; to fix the evenings for such airollment, and for the election of officers of associations so formed, and delegates to a Union Republican Central Committee for said city, and to apportion such delegates upon the basis of the vote for Abraham Lincoln a 1864. Union Republicans of the City of New-York in the several Assembly Districts are cordially invited to communicate, in person or by writing at said time and place, or before, with the undersigned, as to the proper inspectors and ovenings to be selected.

CHARLES SENCER, JOSHUA G. ABBE.
WALDO HUTCHINGS, ANDREW BLEAKEY, MM. W. MCKHNEY, MARTIN B. BROWN, AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, ISAAC DAYTON. TO THE UNON REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF

The members of the Union State Committee, from

the City of New-York, met at the court-room of the Hon, Wm. H Bull, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 11, inst.; all the numbers of the Committee from the city were present. On motion of Charles S. Spencer, A. J. Williamson

was appointed Chairman, and Isaac Dayton Secretary. Names of the Inspectors proposed for the consideration of the Committee were received from all desiring to submit them. The Committee then unanimously appointed the

Inspectors to enroll in their respective districts those electors who support the principles embodied in the address and resolutions of the Union State Convention. The Committee then selected as the evenings for prollment Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 17 and 18, and fixed the time from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. The evening for the election of officers of associations and dele-

day, Sept. 24, and the time from 7:30 to 9 p. m. The time for the meeting of the Central Committee was fixed for Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 7:30 p. m. The Inspectors in the respective districts were requested to publish notices of the time and places of enrollment in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE on Saturday and Monday, Sept. 15 and 17, and in The Sunday Dispatch of Sept. 16, and notices of the elections of officers and delegates in The New-York Tribune on

Saturday and Monday, Sept. 22 and 24, and in The

gates to the Central Committee was fixed for Mon-

Sunday Dispatch of Sept. 23. It was resolved that the certificate of a majority of the inspectors should entitle officers and delegates to their places, and that each Association be requested to elect a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, and a District Commit-

tee of at least one from each election district. The Inspectors thus appointed by the State Committee met at times and places theretofore advertised for two sucessive days in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, and enrolled the Republicans of this city in the various Assembly districts, three Inspectors in each district giving the requisite notices. The number thus enrolled was unprecedented. The editor of THE TRIBUNE, in a leading editorial, earnestly called upon the Republicans of the city to enroll their names, and take an active and efficient part in the conduct and control of the associations, and the call was responded to by thousands of our most respected Republicans. Even aged men, past their three-score-and-ten, were in several districts seen patiently waiting in the lines their turn. Freed from the incubi of Mr. Weed's lieutenants, who had deserted with him to the enemy, the young associations formed by this enrollment breathed freely. The enrollment completed; the following call was duly made and published:

REORGANIZATION OF THE UNION PARTY IN THE "The members of the Union State Central Committee from the City of New-York, appointed by the Union State Convention held at Syracuse on the 5th September. 1866, to take measures for the reorganization of the Union

party in the City of New-York, prescribe the following regulations:

"The Union men enrolled in the several Assembly districts by the inspectors heretofore appointed shall meet in their respective districts, at places to be designated by the inspectors, on Monday evening, September 24, instant, at 7 o'clock, and proceed to elect the following officers and delegates: President of the Association, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, to consist of at least one from each election district, and delegates to the Union General Committee of the City of New-York.

"The number of delegates to which each Assembly district was entitled was here inserted, the representation being based upon the number of Republican votes cast at the last Presidential election.

"It was then directed that notice of the time and place of the meeting and election in each Assembly district should be published by the inspectors in The New-York. TRIBUNE on Saturday and Monday, September 22 and 24, and in The New-York Disputch of September 23, and that the polls should be open in each Assembly district from 7 to 10 p. m., that the election should be by ballot, and held by the inspectors of enrollment theretofore appointed.

"The Union General Committee so elected was directed

The Union General Committee so elected was directed

This call was dated September 20, 1866, and was

signed by all the members of the State Committee from the City of New-York. In pursuance of notice published for two days in

THE TRIBUNE by the various Inspectors, and in pursuance of the order of the State Committee, the Asociations, formed as already stated, met on Monday, September 24, at times and places designated in the published notices, and duly elected their officers and their delegations to the General Committee.

Previous to the enrollment of the members of the Associations, the City members of the State Committee published in THE TRIBUNE of September 18 the

sonal ambition shall be excluded from the organization. Abundant precaution will be taken to insure fairness of the enrollment, and a peaceable and orderly meeting in each district. To prevent frands, the personal attendance at the meeting, and the signature to the enrollment of each individual to be enrolled is required. We trust that every Union man in this City will find it to be his high duty to attend to this enrollment, and that deferring, as far as possible, other engagements, the Union men of this City will, on the evenings of the 17th and 18th of September instants repair to their respective District meetings to take part in this important husboss of the of September instants repair to their respective District meetings to take part in this important business of re-constructing their local party organizations and thus promoting the success of the noble and patriotic State ticket nominated by the Union State Convention, and noting the great work of a just and lasting reconstruc-

New-York, Sept. 15, 1866.

MARTIN H. BROWN, WILLIAM H. MCKINNEY, AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, ISAAC DAYTON.

On the 25th of September, the Union General Committee thus elected met at the corner of Twentythird-st. and Broadway, and organized by the election of the Hon. Amor J. Williamson as President. Charles S. Spencer and Robert L. Darragh as Vice-Presidents, William Drummond and Charles S. Strong as Secretaries, and Sinclair Tousey as Treas-

The entire reorganization was thus carefully perfected UNDER THE EXPRESS AND DIRECT AUTHORITY OF THE UNION STATE CONVENTION OF 1866. The Weed men attempted, in some of the districts, to secure the new organization; but in every instance signally failed. Their treason had not yet fully ripened. The resolves to defy the authority of the State Convention had not yet been determined upon; and the Union men were left at first undisturbed by any effort to impede or injure the new organization. But Weed had taken a room next to that of the Democratic State Committee in the Astor House, and was in full communion with Tilden, Barlow, and their colleagues. Open war upon the Union party of the State he had resolved upon; and he confidently expected to defeat Gov. Fenton's reflection-to elect the Democratic State ticket-to obtain from the Empire State a repudiation of the policy of Congress. and an indorsement of that of the President. Gov. Seward, with his usual felicity, predicted a Democratic majority of 40,000 in the State. To aid in the accomplishment of these results, it was determined to hold a meeting of the old Republican General Committee-to admit only those members invited by Thomas Murphy, the President-to exclude that great majority of the members who supported the Union State ticket-and then to fill up the skeleton Committee with faithful Weed men who would promptly obey the orders of Weed's fugleman, Mr. Abraham Wakeman. It was then to be proclaimed that this Committee, thus filled, was the only genuine Republican Committee in New-York, and, at the proper time, this Committee was to declare in favor of the Democratic State ticket, and levy assessments upon the Custom-House, the Post-Office, and the Internal Revenue Department, to be paid into the hands of the Democratic State Committee by Weed to aid in carrying the State for Hoffman.

As will presently be seen, this programme was fully carried out, and its projectors and their aiders and abettors openly boasted that the defeat of what they termed "the black and Jacobin Radicals" was certain. They reckoned without their host. They failed to properly estimate the firm adherence to principle of the men of the Union party; but they

earned what Johnson threw them. The history of the first overt, high-handed act of ontrage in this drama of Treason is best given in an editorial which appeared in The Tribune of October 1, 1866. It is as follows:

"THE OFFICE-HOLDERS' RAID. "In view of the fact that a portion of the office-holders

and office-brokers, who had hitherto cursed the Republican Union party by drawing their support from it, had gone into the Philadelphia-Johnson movement, and had united in the call of a hybrid State Convention to nominate a ticket, composed mainly of Copperheads, in opposition to the Republican Union party, our recent State Convention, at the request of the delegates from this city, most wisely directed a reorganization of the party here by the election of a new General Committee from the new Assembly Districts—each district entitled to choose a number of delegates proportioned to its vote for Lincoln and Fenton in 1864. This has been done, and a new General Committee, composed in good part of those who were members of the old one, but not including those who have Joined the Bread and Butter Brigade, has been duly con- money could pay for frauds, but could not lead away

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

the Republican Union organization in our city. That the Bread-and-Butter men would not be pleased party which gave them consequence and office, and were hand-in-glove with its enemies, there was no reason out earth why they should longer share its councils, much less direct them. The reorganization was intended among other good ends, to get rid of them, and let them

stituted, and is now the recognized and respected head of

go where they belong.
"It was whispered on Saturday that these lingerers by the flesh-pots of Johnsonism proposed holding a meeting that evening of the old General Committee at the regular headquarters, and the rumor drew together most of the members of that defunct committee, at least five-sixths of them open, hearty supporters of the Constitutional amendments, of Gov. Fenton, and the whole Syracuse

ing himself at the door of the Committee room, was re fused admittance. Vice-President C. S. Spencer, Secre tary Strong, and most of its regular officers, were among those thus excluded, the door being kept by men who as serfed that the meeting within was a private one, and not a meeting of the Committee. A crowd of 'roughs,' including many well-known thieves, bounty swindlers, inside, and diversified the shoulder-hitting performances by cheers for Hoffman, and several highway robberies. The Republican Unionists present, including five-sixths of the old Committee, finally left the ground without at tempting to force their way into the Committee room

-And yet, from that "private meeting of a few friends, and not of any Committee but of invited gentlemen," the following false and fraudulent bulletin bas

The meeting was called to order by Thomas Murphy Chairman. In the absence of the regular Secretaries, Messrs. Smith and Costa were elected temporary Secretaries. After transacting some routine business, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The members of the Union General Commit-tee were elected for the period of one year from Jan. 1, 1866, and, Whereas, the State Convention has no right or authority, and the members thereof were not elected by authority to abolish the Union General Committee of New-York; and

New-York; and,

Whereas, The said Union Committee has not, by any
formal vote, given up or abandoned its organization;

formal vote, given up or abandoned its organization; therefore,

Resolved, That the Union General Committee of New-York repudiates the action of the State Convention abolishing the County organization, and will continue to adhere to the old organization, and claims to be the only regular Union organization of New-York.

Resolved, That this action of the State Convention is unparalleled and unjust, and was mainly had in the interest of aspiring candidates, who were mable to control the old organization.

Resolved, That the members of the General Union Committee, who have joined the antagonistic and hostile organization, have thereby vacanted their seats in this Committee, and the seats of such members are hereby declared vacant.

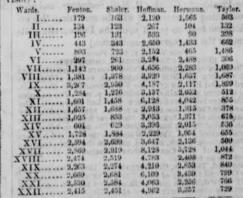
-We trust that this Union General Committee will keep up the farce of an organization to the latest moment; but every man of them will vote the regular Copperhead opposition. The indignation aroused by their swindling of rufflauism and felony, will add a thousand votes to the Syracuse ticket. And now we entreat the new General Committee to avoid the corner of Broadway and Twentythis city is no longer in the clutches of the Twenty-third st. gang, and should not seem to be. Let us have new headquarters to which honest men may resort without repugnance, and without incurring a suspicion of being in quest of army contracts, or stock in perspective city railroads. The jobbers in politics and legislation have mainly left us, but the public see we are well rid of them, city if the electors are generally convinced that Radicalism is on one side, and Legislative and Municipal rob-

-This article tells the whole story. The State Convention was insultingly repudiated, its authority denied, and Weed's machine put in running order. The advice of THE TRIBUNE was taken. The Radical Committee took new headquarters, and conducted the canvass earnestly. Frauds, bitter opposition to the Excise and Health Commissions, and th moneys disbursed by the Federal office-holders, collected by them from the various departments swelled fearfully the Democratic majority; but they gave to our esteemed and honored Governor \$3,497

The Weed Committee exacted from the Demo eratic Committee of the city, as a part of the price of their treachery, that they should aid them in the election of a Supervisor. Two Supervisors are elected each year in this city. No elector is permitted to vote for but one. The one receiving the next highest number of votes is chosen as well as the one receiving the highest. This was so arranged with intent that the Board of Supervisors might be equally

The Radical County Convention of 1866 nominated the gallant and popular Major-Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER for Supervisor. The Conservatives, through Weed, obtained from the Democrats a pledge that a certain portion of Democratic tickets should be made up with a Conservative (Joseph B. Taylor) upon them, and thus expected to elect him over the Radical candidate and clutch the Board, the Democrate being two-thirds of the voters and able to spare the votes, and at the same time elect their own man. The Democrats faithfully fulfilled their part of the bargain; but Weed, powerless and decayed, failed to come to time. An inspection of the vote shows the strength of the Weed faction. Major-Gen. Shaler received 32,947 votes. Five hundred and forty-five Conservative Republicans in the whole city were all that voted for Gov. Fenton and Joseph B. Taylor. Gen. Shaler was elected, receiving (as above) within

a few hundred of the whole Republican strength. To show the coalition of Weed with the Democrats and that Taylor received but 545 Weed votes and the balance Democratic, take the following comparison of votes for Fenton, Hoffman, Shaler, Taylor, and Hermann, (the Democratic candidate for Super-



Total....33,492 32,947 80,677 46,799 17,312 In addition, McAlear, irregular Democratic candidate

or Supervisor, received 11,386 votes. -Well might THE TRIBUNE say that the Conservatives could not poll more votes than equaled half the number of office-holders. The tables show Weed, Seward, and Federal patronage influencing safely 545 votes. The faithful Republicans of the wool part of the State were influenced by them even less. Their